that existing rules of succession would have to be changed, but it has been found in Burma that the law of primogeniture, under which the eldest son inherits and has to pay a sum in cash to his brothers, has tended to increase the poverty of the people. Consolidation is hindered by landlordism. It is rendered more difficult by the fact that the land is often not homogeneous. R.A.C. admits that in Punjab consolidation was facilitated by the comparative homogeneity of the soil and simplicity of tenure.

Then, there is the question of population. Between 1891 and 1901 the increase of population in England was 12-17 per cent., in India only 2*4 per cent. In England from 1911 to 1921 the increase was 4-01 per cent., in India from 1901 to 1921 it was 7 per cent. Thus, the increase is less in India, but India not Britain has become poorer. Furthermore, it is worth pointing out that India not only produces foodstuffs for her own consumption but exports them, while England has to import articles of food. The density of population in India is 229 per 1,000. It appears seventh on a list given by Sir P. C. Ray. Several European countries have a greater density. Fascist propaganda recently has laid emphasis on the pressure of population as the motivation for their imperialist expansion, but many writers have pointed out that this is not the real cause. It is extremely doubtful if there is any country which could not support larger populations than it has got; certainly India could feed her people. It is tragic that children should be born in order to die or starve, but the number of births is not the cause of poverty and there is no reason why these children should not grow up to be happy ind healthy, if other causes did not exist. Education and a higher standard of living might mate birth-control a live issue, though there is still, as elsewhere, prejudice against it. Indian writers have pointed out that in former times there were a number of